THE IRON TRADE.

AN INCREASED PRODUCTION IN 1878. ANNUAL EEPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION-LOW

PRICES BUT INCREASED CONSUMPTION. The American Iron and Steel Association holds its annual convention at Pittsburg to-day. The report of the secretary, Mr. James M. Swank, shows that the production of pig metal in 1878 was greater than in any previous year since 1874, and indicates that the output for 1879 will equal that of the exceptionally productive years of 1872 and 1873. This gratifying improvement is accounted machine shops, and the great growth of the Besse mer steel industry. The following is an abstract of the report prepared from advance sheets.

SECRETARY SWANK'S REPORT.

The year 1878 witnessed an increased production of pig-iron in the United States over the year 1877. as 1877 had witnessed an increased production over 1876, which was the year of lowest production since the panic of 1873. The production of pig-iren in 1878 was 2,577,361 tons of 2,000 pounds, and from 1872 imported. Our imports of pig iron in 1877 and 1878 Wherever the Caffon City Company during the

1878 til las been as foftows: 1872. 2.86-258 1876. 2.003,236 1878. 2.86-278 1877. 2.314.585 1874. 2.680,413 1878. 2.677,061 1876. 2.206,881

The increase in 1877 over 1876 was 221,349 tons; and in 1878 over 1877 it was 262,776 tons. It a similar rate of increase be maintained in 1879, as we have no that of either of the exceptionally productive years 1872 and 1873; while a much less rate of increase will Joined to the reduction in stocks of pig iron which took the consumption of pig iron in this country has greatly years of the Bessemer branch of our steel industry, rapthat the production of iron rails and all forms of rolled fron was less in 1877 than in 1876, and but little greater in 1878 than in 1876. The inference is therefore clear that, although the increased consumption of pig iron in steel works, it was also partly due to an improvement in the business of the foundries and machine shops of the country, and but slightly due to the iron rail mills shown any improvement. On the contrary they declined steadily in 1878, as they had previously sine 1872. The decline from 1872 to 1878 was 64 per cent. The highest quoted price in 1872 was \$53 874 and the lowest in 1878 \$16 50 in November. Since then there has been a slight advance.

Of the total production in 1878 of 2,577,361 net to

of pig iron, 1.092.870 tons were made with anthracite coal, 1.191.092 tons were made with bituminous coal and coke, and 293,399 tons were made with charcoal. A table is published showing that the production of au-thractic pig iron steadily declined from 1,369,812 net tons in 1872 to 794,578 tons in 1876, but in each of the production of 1876. The production of bitaminous pig from was remarkably uniform from 1872 to 1876 at a since the latter year it has steadily declined until in 1878 only 293,399 tons were made. Less than fifty

New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, gan and Missourl. North Carolina, Texas and Indiana made pig from in 1877, but tonde none in 1878. None of duction in 1878 over 1877 only about 20,000 tons. Of the total product of 2,577,361 tons in 1878, Pennsylva-nia made 1,342,633 tons, or just 52 ser cent. This State has but once exceeded her production of pig from in

the made 1.342,633 tons, or just 52 ser cent. This state has but once exceeded ber production of pig tron in 1878; this was done in 1872, when 1,401,407 tons were made.

Of the three States which made physican in 1877 and made none in 1878, the case of Indiana is remarkable. Until recently this State had eight furnaces, and it produced 33,221 tons of physican in 1872, falling to 15,460 tons in 1877. In 1877, the denolition of some of these furnaces commenced, and in 1878 it was continued, and is to be still intriber continued during the present year. The Planet Furnace, at Harmony, was torn down in 1877, and the Lafayette Furnace, at Brazil, was forn down in 1878. This year the two furnaces of the Western Iron Company at Knightsville are to be removed to Cleveland, Onic.

The production of race of all kinds in the United States in 1878 was 882,685 net tons. This product has been but twice exceeded in the history of the country, in 1872 and 1873. The increased production in 1878 composed of 550,398 tons of Bessemer steel rails; 322, of iron tails was 9,650 tons less. Open-hearth steel rails of iron tails was 9,600 tons loss. Open-hearth steer rails appear in the statistics of last year's rail production for the first time. In 1879 we will probably producte as many rails as in 1872, when we made 1,000,000 rons. Nincleea States and the Territory of Wyoming made rails in 1878. In 1878. Observed entered the first of rail-making States, and in 1878 Coherade entered the list. In March of that year a mill for recolling iron rails, which had been removed from Danville, Penn., was put to operation at Pueblo, but hear the close of the year it was removed to Deaver. A mill was commenced several years ago at Ogd-n City, Utan Territory, and it for now stated that it will this year be ready to recoll fire prais in 1878 Pennsylvantia made 46 per cent of all the rails made in the United States, and Illinois made almost one-half as many rails in 1878 as the whole United States made in any one year prior to 1860. The first importation of Bessemer steel rails into this country was in 1893, when a few tons were imported from England, and \$150 a ton were raid for them in gold. In 1867, when this country first becam to make Hessemer steel rails to fill orders, the typics of English steel rails fell in our markets to \$118 in 201d. As a result of the domestic competition in the manufacture of these rails has since declined with great regularity, until in 1877 American Bessemer tails were sold as low as \$40 a ton, with an average for the year of \$45 50; while in 1878 has recently a time works at the date of this report. The price of steel tails we work as the date of this report. The price of steel tails is now less than half the price of the rails at so recent a period as 1872.

PEODUCTION OF ROLLED HRON AND NAILS.

PRODUCTION OF ROLLED IRON AND NAMES. The production of all kinds of rolled iron and nails in the United States in 1878, including iron rails, was 1,555,576 net tous, which was an increase of 78,817 tons over the production of 1877. The production of iron rails reached its maximum in 1872, and it has annually declined since that year, the decline in 1878, as compared with 1877, being, however, only 9,650 tons. The production of all other forms of rolled iron reached its maximum in 1878, when 88,467 more tons were preduced than in 1877, and 156,318 more tons than in 1873, the year of the panic. The production of all rolled from, exclusive of ralls, more than doubled from 1868 to

hoop from in 1878 was 830,837 net tons, against 720,531 tous in 1877, 668,956 tons in 1876, 668,755 tons in 1875, 687,650 tens in 1874, and 705,964 tens in 1873. The production of plate and sheet iron in 1878, not incloding nail plate, was 182,042 net tons, against 182, 242 tons in 1877, 165,255 tons in 1876, 192,769 tons in 1875, 176,888 tons in 1874, and 169,169 tens in 1873 The production of cut nails and spikes in 1878 was 4,396,130 eags of 100 pounds each, against 4,828,918 eags in 1877, 4,157,814 cags in 1876, 4,726,881 cags in 1875, 4.912,180 cags in 1874, and 4,024,704 cags in 1875, 4.912,189 cags in 1874, and 4.024,704 cags in 1873. The tennage of relied iron converted into cut pails and spikes in 1878 and previous years was as follows: 1878, 219,807 net tens; 1877, 241,446 tens; 1876, 207,890 tens; 1875, 236,343 tens; 1874, 245,600 tens; 1873, 201,235 tens. It will be observed that the number of cags of cut nails and spikes manufactured in 1878 was 432,788 less than in 1877. This reduction in the product of 1878 was not caused by a decrease in demand in that year, but by over-production in 1877. New hall-making works have recently been established at Centralia, Ili., and at Omaha. Neb., both of which will this year make nails for the first time.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL. production of crucible steel in the United States

In 1878 was 42,906 net tons, against 40,430 tons in 1877. The production of blister and puddled steel, and of steel made by various minor "patented" processes, was 8,556 tons in 1878, against 11,924 tons in 1877.

The production of open-hearth steel in 1878 was 36,126 END OF A RAILWAY FIGHT. tons, against 25,031 tons in 1877.

The quantity of pig-iron, spiegeleisen and ferre anese converted into steel by the Bessemer process in the United States in 1878 was 739,765 net tons, against 562,227 tons in 1877. The number of net tons of Bessemer steel ingots produced in 1878 was 732,226, against 569,587 tons in 1877. The number of net tons of Bessemer steel rails produced in 1878 was 550,389, against 432,1694 bins in 1877. In addition to the rails produced, there were sold or worked up by the Bessemer Works into other forms 73,370 net tons of ingots, There were ten Bessemer steel works in operation in 1878, the only remnining works, the Voican, at St. Louis, being idle. The works which were in operation used only twenty converters. Down to the close of 1878 this country had produced a total of 2,145,595 net tons of Bessetner steel rails. Of the ten Bessemer steel catablishments which mode steel in 1878, one is in New-York, five are in Pennsylvania, one is in Ohio, and three are in Hilbois. the United States in 1878 was 739,765 net tons, against are in Illinois.

A table is published in the report showing the details of our imports of iron and steel in recent years. from which it is seen that we imported in 1878 more pig fron, eastings, and bar iron, and more entlery and fire arms, than in 1877, and less of all other forms of tron and steel. No iron rails were imported in either 1877 or 1878, but in 1876 we imconsisted mainly of spicgeleisen. A table of exports shows that our exports of pig iron in 1878 were not were less; but that our exports of botler plate and some other non and steel products slightly increased. The exports of iron rails increased from 7,445 net tons in 1877 to 9,168 tons in 1878. For the first time steel rails appear among the exports for 1878, the quantity exported being 249 net tons. There was a decline in our exports of stoves from \$141,361 in 1877 to 898,837 in 1878, but an increase from 6,275 to 8,061 in the number of our wheels exported. It is a curious fact that we exported more car wheels in 1873 than in any succeeding year, the number in that year reaching 12,274. The exports of locomotives increased from 64 in 1877 to 82 in 1878, and there was also a large increase in the exports of stationary engines and boilers. Our exports of edge tools and files and saws declined slightly in 1878 as compared with 1877. Our exports of firearms, which had risen to \$5,62,441 in 1877, in consequence of the war between Turkey and Russia, fell to \$1,825,279 in 1578. Take them all in all, Mr. Swank says, our exports of the pean sheare and manufactures thereof have not in late years been so large as could have been wished or has been represented. A study of the details will, he tiduks, serve to dispel much missapprehension which exists on this subject, while it should serve also to stimulate our manufactures to redouble their ciforts to secure foreign many test for such of our iron and steel products as can be profitably sold in competition with like products of foreign manufacture.

THE COURTS.

COMPROMISED WITHOUT COUNSEL'S AID. WILLIAM FURNISS WITHDRAWS THE CONTEST OF HIS BROTHER'S WILL WITHOUT CONSULTING HIS

LAWYER. The contest of the will of Hartman K. Fur niss, which has been pending in the Surrogate's Court for several months, was withdrawn yesterday. The testator was the son of William P. Furniss, who died in this city in 1872, leaving an estate of several million dollars to be divided into equal life estates for his chilpointing by will the person who should receive his or her interest. Econ Furniss, one of the children, when he fraction less than 1,000,000 tons annually, but in 1877
this tourage was exceeded, and in 1878 there was a still
further increase. The production of charcoal pig from
increased from about 500,000 tons in 1872 to about
siters to break this will, on the ground that the testas sters to break this will, on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind. After the case had reached the verge of trial it was compromised and settled, Willism Furniss paying the legal expenses incurred and taking the estate under the will. When Hartman K. Furniss deed, a few months ago, it was found that he had left his interest in the estate, amounting to about

had left his interest in the estate, amounting to about \$250,000, to his sister, Sophia R. C. Furniss. William Furniss at once began a contest of the will on the same grounds as the contest began in the other case—want of testamentary capacity.

Hartman K. Furniss was said to be a man of very intemperate habits, and Elliott F. Shepard, the counsel for the contestant, had collected a great amount of testimony to break the will. It was a surprise, therefore, when the case was called yesterday, and R. B. Martine, the connect for the devisee, moved the admission of the will to probate. Mr. Shartme presented to the Court a paper signed by William Furniss in which he declared his purpose to withdraw from the cortest. Mr. Shepard said he wished to give a word of protest. The signature of his client to the paper had been obtained without his knowledge or without any consultation with him. William Furniss was a man of peculiar disposition, and not very strong in intellect. He did not know what influences had been brought to bear on him by the other safe to induce him to take this step, but he thought that before final disposition of the case an adjournment should be taken that he might have an opportunity to talk with Wilham Furniss and obtain his reasons for the step.

The Surrozate said that it was a peculiar case; he

DECISIONS—MAT 5.

Supreme Couri—Chambers—By Judge Lawrence.—
the Mayor, etc.—An allowance of 3 per cent is spany at Knightsville are to be removed to info.

It is year the two furnaces of the Westspany at Knightsville are to be removed to info.

It is granted to the plantan. Howe art, Heraghty—Motion demend with costs. The People, etc.—An allowance of 3 per cent is granted to the plantan. Howe art, Heraghty—Motion demend with costs. The People at a finite of the plantan in the properties of the properties of

cient and the undertaking is approved. McCrillis agt. McCrillis. Asee memorasium.

Special Term—By Judge Lawrence.—Walhelm agt. Sattler and others.—I require the evidence in this case.

Circuit—Part III—By Judge Van Brunt.—Southwick agt. he First Natuenal Bank of Mcmphis, Tenn.—Case settled.

Superior Court—General Term.—By United Justice artis and Judge Freedman.—Ennis agt. Broderick et al.—Ye curiain.—McIon denied.

Special Term.—By Judge Spein.—Home of Incurables agt. Beginn.—Ordered on Special Calendar. The National Associated Press Company agt. Mayor.—Order grantes. The Modion for the Department Insurance Company agt. Chandler.—Order of substitution. Libby agt the Cleveland Rolling and Company—Greer actiling isses. Murtha agt. Curicy; Ridd et al. agt.

Antips.—Cases othered on Rie.

the or of decominations, error thing isses, Murtha agt. Curley; Kidd et al. agt. hips.—these ordered on nie. if y angle senjaries. Jacoby agt. the Grand Belcher Silver ang Country. Jacoby agt. the Grand Belcher Silver ang Country. Order settled. Dickinson agt. Deviloner carrier carring to piace cause on short celendar. Learned et al. Beld et al.—Decree susped. Kinghorn, etc., agt. Wright & L.—Case on appeal ordered on file. Purnival agt. Adams—ferces report confirmed. Lumington agt. Hell.—Order of beltation. Wettir agt. Moliz et al.—Order denying motion, ay lunge Freedman.—Fence etc., agt. Leiner et al.; Same agt. same, the Globe Rolling Mill Company all mains agt. Fowler; Frazze agt. Hockefeller; Stevens agt. Salman; Same agt. same; the Globe Rolling Mill Company at Hutchinson; Andrews agt. Townsond; Rigney agt. College and Beschild agt. Collman; Eadwin agt. Peardon.—deers granted.

Common Picas—General Term—By Chief Justice C. P. Daiy and Judges Larremee, J. F. Daiy, Van Hoesen and Beach.—McKenna art the New York Central and Barlem Bailroad to.—Reargument ordered. Hooley et al. agt. Giero et al.—Judgment stillment with costs; opinion by Larremore and Van Gront, J. Maier agt. Canavan.—Judgment af irmed; opinion by Van Hoesen. By Justice McAdam.—Valcutine agt. Heckman.—Opinion filed. Bernstein agt. Kenke.—Motion for new trial denied. Brady agt. Jones; Woolf agt. Oliver; Levy agt. Seedorf; Forter agt. Krager; Schaffer agt. McMahon; Cook agt. Martin; Kavanagh agt. Canfield.—Judgments. Chappel agt. Hotel Royal.—Sureties approved. Horn agt. Schlesser.—Rederred to H. C. Denison. Botger agt. Garretson; Gorman agt. Burlis.—Defaults.

By Judge Sinnott.—Milis agt. Rodgers.—Opinion sustaining denurrers.

By Judge Simott.—Mills agt. Rougers.—Options assuming consistency.

139 Judge Goepp.—Ross agt. Erown; Fishel agt. Lowenorg.—Opinions tiled. Torney agt. Avery; Jacoby agt. Rosenritten; kerr agt. Henry; Duryes agt. O'Delt.—See memratidium on papers filed. Wells agt. the New-York Wagon
spring Company.—Motions dealed. Stock agt. Meyer.—Molon granted. Nugor agt. Lowis.—Motion-granted. Clinch
ggt. Holliston.—Orace refused with leave to renew application;
on papers. Lancaut. Walker.—Case settled and fried. White
ggt. Gottschalk.—Motion dealed without costs.—socios agt.
Barrington.—Motion grantes with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Dos due, J.—Nos. 11, 28, 16, 132, 133, 150, 152, 163, 164, 165, 166, 185, 191, 196, 197, 12, 225, 226.
GENERAL TREM-Brady, Ingails and Potter, JJ.—Appeals om Orders.—No. 1 to 105 inclusive. Preferred Causes.—Nos. 17 to 1 to 1 to inclusive. Enumerated Motions.—Nos. 152 to 368

tve.

114. Tenm-Van Brant, J.-Demurrers-No. 22. Law
24. Tenm-Van Brant, J.-Demurrers-No. 22. Law
24. Nos. 861 503 1018, 402, 934, 851, 1032, 1023,
93, 721, 483, 952, 983, 999, 525, 1002, 1606, 1012, 1016,
92, 1010 867, 994 1008, 890, 727, 954, 923, 976, 1068,
60, 640, 641, 642, 563, 983, 990, 997, 752, 324, 933,

SCHS, 1830, 4911.

Part III-Lawrence J.—Case on, No. 4905.—Butler agt.
Plack. No day catendar.

SUPERIOR COUNT—GENERAL TERM.—Sodgwick, Speir and
Freedman, JJ.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 10, 20, 22,

PART II—Simbolt, 1.—Nos. 5537, 5825, 5527, 3846, 5690, 6205, 5411, 5563, 3560, 4149, 5459, 5552, 5982, 5990, 6142, 5469, 5771, 5648, 5187, 5990, 5022, 5804, 6122, 5703, 5597, 5569, 5771, 5648, 5187, 5900, 5022, 5804, 6805, 5800, 5808, 5809, 523, 5814, 5817,

A DECISION FOR THE DENVER COMPANY. THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT GRANTS THE RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH THE GRAND CANON OF THE ARKANSAS TO THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD-SALIENT POINTS OF THE DECISION.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered an important decision in the controversy between the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company and the Cañon City and San Juan Railway Company as to the occupancy and use of the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas. Discoveries of mineral wealth in showed, great value to this pass, since the occupancy of it by one line of railroad would practically prohibit all other competing companies from using it for like purposes, except upon the terms the first occupant might dictate. By this decision the prior right of the Deuver Company to use the Grand Cañon for the purpose of constructing its road thereon is recognized, and the Canon City Company is enjoined from interference. Where ported 287 ner tons. Of steel rada we imported 35 net tons in 1877 and 10 tons in 1878; in 1876 none were both roads are to be allowed to use the same track. pendency of these proceeding : has constructed its road-bed in the parts of the pass that will admit of only one road-bed, the costs of such construction are to be equitably apportioned between the two companies. Chief-Justice Waite presents a dissent-

THE FACTS AND THE OPINION

The cause before the Court involved the conflicting claims of the two railroad corporations-the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company and the Caffon City and San Juan Railway Company—to the oc-cupancy and use of the Grand or Big Caffon of the Arkan sas for railroad purposes. The Denver Company was incorporated in 1870 in conformity to the laws of the then Territory of Colorado. A portion of the line ran through the Big Cañon of the Arkansas to a point at or near the mouth of the Arkausas River. By an act of Congress approved June 8, 1872, the right of way over the public domain, 100 feet in width on each side of the track, was granted to the Denver Company. An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, corrected former Acts by declaring the Denver Company to be a "lawful corporation under the laws of Colorado." On the same day Congress passed an act giving to any railroad duly organized the "right of way through the public lands of the United States to the extent of 100 feet on each side of the road." It was, however, provided "that any railread company whose right of way, or whose track or road-bed upon such right of way, passes through any road company from the use and occupancy of said canon, pass, or defile, for the purposes of its road, in common with the road first located, or the crossing of other railroads at grade." A railroad desiring to secure such benefits is required to file with the Register of the Land Office a profile of its road within tweive months

The Canon City and San Juan Rathway Company was incorporated February 15, 1877, with a capital of \$100,000, to construct a railroad from Cañon City though the Grand Cañon into Lake County, Col. By act of Congress March 3, 1877, the Denver Company was given ten years to complete its road. On April 20, 1878, the Cañon City Company filed its complaint for injunction and relief against the Denver Company in the District Court, Colorado, claiming that it had acquired a prior right to construct his road through the Grand Cañon. After an injunction against the defendant, the case was removed to the United States Circuit Court. On April 27, 1878, the Denver Company filed a bill in the Circuit Court for an injunction against the Caffon City Company. The decree was rendered against the Denver Company. An appeal was earried to the United States Supreme Court, which has reversed the decision of the Circuit Court. The opinion of the Court is delivered by Justice Harlan, Chief-Justice Waite

tions, which are denied, the Court proceeds to an examination of the case upon its merits. The proper con struction of the Act of June 8, 1872, is first considered. The work done by the Denver Company in 1871 in caus ing a survey "through the Grand Caffon and several miles west ward before the Act of 1872 is mentioned. The Court continues : " All this was consistent with a purpose, upon the part of the Denver Company, to avail itself ultimately, and within the time prescribed by law, of the granted right of way through the Grand Cafion. Of what the company had done, prior to the passage of the Act of 1872, toward effecting the objects of its inthe Act of 1872, toward effecting the objects of its incorporation, Congress, 4t is fairly to be presumed, was not uninformed. It is here suggested by counsel for the Denver Company that the surveys made in the Grand Cafion in 1871 and 1872 constituted, without further action on its part, a sufficient location and appropriation of at least that part of the designated route. To this proposition we cannot yield our assont. The surveys of 1871 and 1872, although defective in some particulars, and not equivalent to actual location or appropriation of the way, were quite as complete and extended as the survey which the Cafion City Company caused to be made in 1877.

"Our next inquiry is as to the extent to which the rights of the Denver Company were affected or modified by the fact of Marca 3, 1875. When that act was passed its grant of the right of way by the act of Jane 8, 1872, had not been acted upon as to the Grand Cafion of the

its grant of the right of way by the act of June 5, 1875, had not been acted upon as to the Grand Cañon of the Aramsas. There had not been on March 3, 1875, an actual location of its line through that delile, nor any occupancy in good faith, for the purpose of constructing its road. The five years originally given to that comits road. The five years originally given to that company within which to complete its railway to a point on the Rio Grande as far south as Sante Fé, expired June S. 1877. Before, however, the expiration of that period, the time was extended to ten years from the passage of the original act. Now it is solely by reason of such extension that the Denver Company had the right on April 19, 1878, to take possession of the Grand Cahon and prepare for the final location and construction of its road through that pass. When, there exe, it accepted the benefits of the act of March 3, 1877, it must be held to have assented to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875. We may well presume that the extension of time accepted to the Denver Company by the act of March 3, 1877, would not have been given except subject to the conditions contained in the act of March 3, 1877.

the act of March 3, 1877, would not have been given except subject to the conditions contained in the act of March 3, 1875.

"It results from what we have said that the Court below erred in enjoining the Deaver Company from proceeding with the construction of its road in the Grand Cañon. The benver Company should have been allowed to proceed with the construction of its road unobstructed by the other company. Where the Grand Cañon is broad enough to enable both companies to proceed without interference with each other in the construction of their respective roads, they should be allowed to do so. But in the narrow portions of the delile, where this course is impracticable, the Court, by proper orders, should recognize the prior right of the Denver and Kio Grande Kailway Company to construct its road. Further, if in any portion of the Grand Cañon it is impossible to lay down more than one read-bed and track, the Court, while recognizing the prior right of the Denver Company to construct and operate that track for its own business, should, by proper orders, and upon sach terms as may be just and equitable, establish and secure the right of the Cañon Cty Company to use the same road-bed and track, after compaction, in common with the Denver Company.

"The decrees in these causes are, therefore, reversed, with directions to set assile the order granting an injuction against the Denver and Elo Grande Railway Company.

Denver Company.

"The decrees in these causes are, therefore, reversed, with directions to set assile the order granting an injustion against the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, and also the order dissolving the injunction granted in its favor, and dismissing its bill. By proper orders, entered in each suit, the Court below will recognize the prior right of that company to occupy and use the Grand Cafen for the purpose of constructing its road factor, and will enjoin the Cafen City and San Juan Railway Company from interfering or obstructing that company in such occupancy, use and construction. It may be that, during the pendency of these causes in the Court below, or since the renation of the decrees appealed from, the Cafen City and San Juan Railway Company has constructed its road-bed and track in the Grand Cafen, or it some portion thereof. In that event the cost thus incurred in those portions of the cafen which admit of only one resal-bed and track for railroad purposes, may be ascertained and provided for in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the equities of the parties may require."

Chief-Justice Walte, in dissauling from the judgment in the case, says: "in my opinion the grant of the right of vay to the Deuver and Rio Grande Kallway Company contained in the act of June 8, 1872, is no more than a license to enter upon and use such of the purple ands of the United States as stould be unoccupied and not appropriated to other purposes when the permanent foral for its road, with a view to actual construction, should be made. I think, also, the Cafen City and San Juan Company made the first permannal location with a view to actual construction through the pass in contracts, as before the accuract two preference of routes, subject to a reasonable use of the route it occurred to the city.

troversy. Consequently is secured the preimone of routes, subject to a reasonable use of the route it occupied, if necessary, by the Denver Company in common with itself."

Washington, May 4.-The following is the list of officers ordered to the Kearsarge, which takes the place of the Plymouth on the North Atlantic Station Commander Heavy H. Picking, in command; Licuten ant-Commander Horace Eimer, executive officer; Liou-tenant Theodoric Porter, from the Experimental Battery at Annapolis; and the following efficers transferred from the Plymouth: Lieutenant Willie Swift, Masters William H. H. Southerland and Thomas B. Howard, Surgeon T. Woolverton, Assistant Surgeon James C. Byrnes, Chief Engineer William G. Buckler, Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. Windsor, and Assistant Engineers J. D. Sioane and T. J. Hoffman.

By Mr. KNOTT (Dem., Ky.:—For the election of the property of the payment of the payment of the payment of the payment of the special duty upon which he is now engaged, to report for duty to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia as one of the assistants provided for in Section 5 of the act approved Jane 11, 1878. Commander Benjamin F. Day has been ordered to duty at the Navy Yard at Norfolk. Lieutenant W. T. Swindurne is ordered to duty on the coast survey, and Lieutenant R. E. Impey

to duty in the Navigation Department of the New-York Navy Yard. Lieutenant M. R. S. MacKenzie and Payduty on heard the Congression ordered to temporary

Navy Yard. Lieutenant M. R. S. MacKenzle and Paymaster A. S. Kenney have been ordered to temporary duty on board the Constellation.

Lieutenant C. H. Black has been ordered to examination to recommon. Captain D. B. Hamony has been detached from the command of the Plymouth; Comminder Affred Hookins has been detached from the Commander Affred Hookins has been detached from the Noriolk Navy Yard. Lieutenant J. C. Wilson is detached from the Washington Navy Yard. Lieutenant-Commander F. A. Cook, Lieutenant C. H. Stockton and Masters S. L. Graham and Boynton Leech are detached from the Plymouth and pieced on waiting orders. Lieutenant J. C. Pilisbury has been detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Plymouth. Lieutenant R. M. Couts has been detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Plymouth. Lieutenant R. M. Couts has been detached from the command of the Coast Survey steamer Earnest and ordered to the receiving-ship Independence.

Lieutenant G. P. Colvocoresses, detached from the Enterprise, has reported his return home from the Enterprise has headed and ordered. Lieutenant M. R. Harris has been detached from the Coast Suvey steamer Earnest, and placed on waiting orders. Ensign N. R. Usher has been detached from the Plymouth and ordered te settle accounts. Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton is detached from the Plymouth and ordered te settle accounts. Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton is detached from the Navy Yard at New-York and ordered to the Kearsarze. Ensign A. E. Culver's orders to the Marion have been revoked. Midshpman William Bannersrettlacr has been ordered to the training-ship Minnesota.

XLVIth CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS LARGE NUMBER OF NEW BILLS INTRODUCED-TROOPS IN ELECTIONS-GREAT GREENBACK

SENATE Wasilington, May 5, 1879. In the Senate to-day, Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) presented a petition of the Temperance Union of Michigan protesting against any amendment of the In ternal Revenue act for the benefit of importers and

dealers in spirituous liquors. The consideration of the resolution heretofore reported by Mr. Saulsbury, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, asking for authority to examine the claim of Mr. Spofford to the seat of Senator Kellogg

was, by unanimous consent, postponed until to-morrow

the claim of Mr. Spofford to the seat of Senator Kellogg, was, by unanimous consent, pestponed until to-morrow. Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) said he had seen in Northern papers a statement that the committee had prepared and reported the above-named resolution in the absence of the Republican members of it. The resolution was prepared with all the members of the committee present.

Mr. SAUNDERS (Rep., Neb.) introduced a bill to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented a resolution of the New-York Chamber of Commerce calling attention to the fact that since 1873 a navai training school has been maintained on board the Minnesota, at that port. As this school is languishing, the Chamber indicates that the bill of the House to provide for its efficiency on Navai affairs.

Also the resolutions of the same Chamber directing the former Congress, should pass. Referred to the Committee on Navai affairs.

Also the resolutions of the same Chamber directing the attention of Congress to the sand bank obstruction in the harbor of New-York, and the necessity for its removal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VGOHHEES (Dem., Ind.) introduced a bill to amend certain socions of the Revised Stantes in regard to uninage, and coin and bullion certificates.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) introduced a bill to that in the House to prohibit military interference at elections. Referred to the Committee on the Jindicary. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Hamilia to commit the bill to the select committee with instructions to carry the act into effect.

Mr. HARKIS (Dem., Tenn.), who has charge of the hill, said that to send it back with such instructions would result in its defeat.

After conversation among several Senators, Mr. Harriss submitted an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be so construct as of supersede or impair any s

ny sanitary or quarantine law of any State. Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) made a few remarks

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) spoke in favor of recom Mr. BATARIO (John, Del.) spoke in tayor of recommitting the offic.

The motion to recommit was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 30; nays, 19.

On motion of Mr. MAXEY (Dew., Tex.) the Senate took up the bull to extend the time of special postal service contracts obtained by advertisements, and recommit. passed it.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) introduced a bill appro-priating \$5,000 for a pedestal of the statue of General Nathaniel Greene, and to improve the square in which it

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States Mr. LADD (Nat., Me.) introduced a bill to prevent military interference at elections. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held to a State any part of the Army or Navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or the Executive of the State, where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

The following high sets. lons; therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring

resolution asking information from the Secretary of the freasury in recard to grantle contracts.

By Mr. BRIGGS (Rep., N. H.)—In regard to the Japan-

By Mr. BRIGOS (Rep., N. H.)—In regard to the Japanses indemnity found.

By Mr. RICE (Rep., Mass.)—Resolutions from the
Massachusetts Legislature asking Congress to establish
a national bureau of labor.

By Mr. CRAPO (Rep., Mass.)—Regulating the importation of raw materials to be used in the construction
and repair of vessels employed in the foreign trade;
also to extend the provisions of the act in regard to
total disability pensions; also to relieve certain ships
and vessels from compulsory pilot fees; also concerning the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington.

By Mr. CLAPLIN (Rep., Mass.)—To repeal or amend
certain acts pertaining to the employment and discharge
of scamen.

ard. By Mr. LOUNSBERY (Dem., N. Y.)—Regulating the tode of counting the votes for President and Vice-Pres

By Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.)—Authorizing the Academy of Sciences to receive and hold trust fames for the promotion of science; also to relieve the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitutional Amendments; also in regard to giving notice to the North German Confederacy to terminate the treaty of 1868.

ate the treaty of 1868.

By Mr. COVERT (Dem., N. Y.)—Relative to the trans-portation of animals; also to test a plan of flood signals by telegraph and cannon.

By Mr. BLISS (Dem., N. Y.)—Concerning the regula-less of stem vessels. tions of steam vessels.

By Mr. VAN AERNAM (Rep., N. Y.)—Resolutions of the New-York Legislature declaring that the refusal of the majority in Congress to pass appropriation bills, except under certain circumstances, to be a violation of the Constitution.

the Constitution.

By Mr. MORTON (Rep., N. Y.)—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail an efficer to take command of the expedition fitted out by Messrs. Morrison and Brown, of New-York, to search for the records of the Brown, of New-York, to search
Franklin expedition.
By Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.)—Providing for retiring
the trade dollar and for its recomage into the standars
and the trade dollar and for its recomage into the standars.

silver dollar. By Mr. URNER (Rep., Md.)—For the completion of seriain transcontinental lines of railway; also for the stabilishment of a national hospital at Hot Springs,

establishment of a mandat hospital.

Ark.

By Mr. JORGENSEN (Rep., Va.)—For the cancellation of export bonds on tobacco manufactured at port of clearance.

By Mr. GOODE (Dem., Vs.)—Establishing a quarantee Monda. tine hospital at Hampton Roads.

By Mr. KITCHEN (Dem., N. C.)—Allowing employers to pay employés is tobacco, without being subject to

of the people.

By Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.)—Authorizing the making of ingots of five gold and of fine silver for exportation, manufactures, etc.

By Mr. MANNING (Dem., Miss.)—For the relief of citizens claiming to be loyal, and whose claims are now pending before Congress.

By Mr. ELLIS (Dom., La.)—To aid the Great Southern Railroad Company in constructing a line of value.

Rairoud Company in constructing a line of railway in Georgia and Florida. By Mr. ROBERTSON (Dem., La.)—To establish a mail steamship service between the United States and Cen

By Mr. ROBERTSON (Dem., La.)—To establish a mail steamable service between the United States and Central America.

By Mr. Gilbson (Dem., La.)—For the improvement of the Mississippi River; also, four bills for the appointment of commissions to ascertain on what terms treatles of commerce can be obtained with France, Mexico, Carada and Brazil; also, in reference to giving notice to terminate the convention of 1875 with the King of the Hawatian Islands.

By Mr. KING (Dem., La.)—In regard to the International Exposition to be held in the City of Mexico in 1880.

By Mr. ACKLEN (Dem., La.)—In regard to the Union Pacific, Central Facilic and Kansas Pacific Railroads, and to secure the Government against the results of fram perpetrated by the Credit Mobilier.

By Mr. BUTTERWOITH (Rep., Obio)—By request—To publish oriber; at mections; also, by request, to provide for the purity of elections.

By Mr. MONEOE (Rep., Obio)—Por a commission on the subject of alcohole liquor traffic.

By Mr. KNOTT (Dem., K.).—For the election of the Pathe Printer.

By Mr. YOUNG (Dem., Tenn.)—To prevent the intro-

for work of internal improvement. Also—by request—providing for the payment of interest on the public debt and for funding said debt in United States paper money. By Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., II.)—Proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation.

By Mr. WADDILL (Dem., Mo.)—by request—Amending the Texas Pacific act; also, offering unappropriated lands in the Indian Territory to settlement under the Precomption and Homestead laws.

By Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., Mo.)—By request of Mr. Wyight (Penn.)—For the better regulation of National finance.

Wright (result)—For the case of the property of the property of the point the Committee on the District of Columbia claimed the floor, and the further call of States was postponed until to-morrow.

Some District business was discussed, and at 4:15 the House adjourned. A Republican caucas was announced for this evening, whereat there were demonstrations of triumph on the Democratic side.

A couple of barristers who contrive to keep body and soul together in their practice at the Lafayette par, are noted for their indiffered in professional terms. Recently while comparing their respective residences, brother A, remarked they were very similar, excepting the kitchens, which are just rica voce. The other one, Brother B, in a subsequent conversation, while bewalling the straying away of a valuable horse, said, "I've hunted the country in justs position from one end to the other, and I'm blessed if I can find that hoss, pro or con.—Boston Cenrier.

Situations Wanted -- Temates

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' HOME BUREAU—Where good, capable, civil servants can be had
promptly for tamilles, hotels, dec., at very reduced wages to
suit the times: German girls, Swedish, Welsh, Eurlah,
Soo'ch and New-England girls to suit all families; also good
made help; city and country; also young girls very useful, at
the old established HOME, 138 6th-ave., four doors above

AT BUCKE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN BUREAU will A always be found a large number of first-class German servants for all especties; solitable for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., city and country; telerences investi-gated. Mrs. LOWE, 131 13th-st., near 3d-ave.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, with a little girl 14 years; will make herself useful; city or country; references. 217 East 29th et. COOK.—A first-class cook in a private family; a good baxer of breed and biscuits; recommended as a capable person. 122 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-

COOK.-By a Scotch woman; is a good cook

COOK.—By a German person (Protestant) who understands American cooking well; is neat and clean about her kitchen, and has several years' references from her last place; would assist with the washing. Call at 602 6th-ave., near 35th-st.

COOK.—By a good cook; excellent bread baker; would assist with washing; first-class city reference. Apply 323 East 24th-st. COOK. — By a respectable, middle-acced woman; is a good plain cook; good washer and fromer; hest city reference. Address A. M., Tribune Uptown Office, 1,283 frontway.

COOK.—As first-class cook by a Scotch Protestant woman; understands ullking and making butter, excellent baker; first-class references, city or coun-try. Call or address 157 West Sistest, two flights up, back room.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands i required; best city reference. 242 West 47th-st., store. COOK, WASHER and IRONER.—By girt; good family cook; makes excellent broad, biser corn-broad, pastites, &c. firsi-chast jauspress; city or corn-broad pastites, dec. firsi-chast jauspress; city or corn-broad-gamela milk and buffer; best references. Fig.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman, as chamberman; willing to go in the consurr will take care of growing children; good references. No. I West-4416-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.-A young girl as cham-bermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best city refer

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; five years' reference. Call at No. 801 6th ave., near 45th-st. CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent gri thoroughly understanding both works; is a careful chambermaid and a quick and experienced waitress; verbal references. Call at No. 602 6th-ave., near 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent in either capacity as chambernaid or waitres; also understands all about children; city or country. Call at 202 6th-ave., near 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an emission of English Protestant girl, very respectable and well recommended, competency in either capacity as chambermand or DRESSMAKER. — An experienced dress-nester, who is a first-class filter and trimmer, wants a few more engagements by the day: terms reasonable. Ad-tress D. M., Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker, who cuts

DRESSMAKER.-A few engagements by the dry or week by finisher after dressmaker, or children dressmaker, heat, quick sewer. Call at 200 East \$24-st. second bell. DRESSMAKER.-A competent French dress-

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly experi-The enced hotel and family housekeeper; cheerful gent and economical; can cut and fit; experienced heas; not afraid of work. Call in the evening or add letter for one week HOUSEKEEPER. No. 41 7th av

HOUSEKEEPER.—A competent housekeeper wishes a nostrion; city or country; a good home more appreciated than salary. Address one week, "INTEGRITY," BOX 18 Tribune Uptown Office, 1,288 Broadway. HOUSEWORK.-A respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework. 271 West 33d-st. HOUSEWORK.—Middle-aged woman to as-sist in household duties in an institution or wait on are invalid lady; can do sewing or cutting; a good housekeeper for summer hotel. Sewest 15th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.-Experiened, refined lady ns housekeeper for Summer restricted; reversaled ed. Address TEACHER, 268 West 11th-si., Cuy. HOUSEWORK.—An American girl to ded general bousework in small family, or as chambermaid and mirse; good references. 327 East 75th-st. OUSEWORK. -By a strong, able Swede

1 girl; understands plain cooking, washing and ironlog; is very nest and tidy, and well recommended; city or coun-try; understands care of milk and making butter. Call at 252 6th-avo., near 18th st. HOUSEWORKER.—By a neat, tidy, intelli-

111 mais by a young American lady who is highly educa-ted, entity ated; speaks German, Fronch, and little Italian; has travelled and studied abroad; has had experience in sice-ness. Address Room 334 Sturtevant House, for five days. MAID.—By a first-class French maid; ex-fern nor date; very best references from the circ. can be seen at JACQUIN'S FIRNCH BURLAU, No. 602 6th ave., near 33th-5.

near 35th-st.

NURSE.—Protestant woman fully capable of bringing infant up on the bettle; best city reference; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 136 West 30th-st. NURSE.—Young smart Protestant girl as also grown children; in a good setanstress; best of reterences. 306 others near clidat, first floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse who can take care of a child from its birth; can bring it up by the bottle; is patient, gentle, and very food of children has excellent reference. Call at 602 6th ave., near 35th st. JACOUIN'S BUREAU. NURSE.—By a young French girl, as nurse

A to grown children and to sew, two rears' references from her last place. Cull at JACQUIN'S BUREAU, No. 602 6th-are, near 35th-st.

NURSE.—By a highly respectable woman as nompotent nurse; is canable of taking outer charge of an inhant from bridge or would take care of an iovaid laby seven years city refer to could take as \$11 Shat 40d at NURSE.—By a thoroughly respectable young get to take care of an invalid lady; is a good seamstress operates on wheeler & Wilson machine; city or country; best city reference from present employer. Address J. C., 137 East Elst-st.

narse, is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; or would do chamberwork; can be highly recommended from her former employer. Call or ad-dress for two days, 114 West 33d-st., rear. by a North German American Protestant young woman; yery respectable; competant nurse for young and growing chiliren and an excellent chambermand; neat, bonest and obliging; eity or country; very best references. Call at 330 4th-ave, near 24th-st. Situations Wanted -- Temates

NURSE.—A colored girl as nurse; good city

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl; kind to children; can take observed an infant; city references; wants a permanent home; will be generally useful. Cell at PROTESTANT HOME BU REAU, 128 6th-ave.

SEAMSTRESS. — By a Protestant girl as seamstress; would wait on ladies if required; city or country, good city references. Address G., Tribene Uphaya office, 1,238 Broadway.

WASHING.—A respectable colored woman wishes gentlemen's or holles' washing at home or would go out at day work. Call of address No. 223 West 23d-st. WASHING.—By it respectable colored girl to go out by the day washing or house cleaning proferences. S. JENKINS, 344 West 16th-st., third floor front, Boom 7.

WAITRESS.—A first-class English waitress; understands maxing all kinds of sainds, care of silver and serving wines; can fill a man's place; city or country; best city reference. Call 219 West 32d-st.

Situations Wanted-Males

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN desires employ-mate himself generally useful; wages very moderate; references arstellass. Aldress "R.C. M., "20 31-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as gar-dener; best references from last employer. Address R. CONWAY, No. 327 Hudson-ave., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN in business not occupying all his time, desires a position as junitor, collector or some good business. Address "WORKER," Thume West alide office, 308 West 28d-st, opposite Grand Opera House.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' HOME BUREAU-Where good, capable, civil servants can be had
promptly for families, hotels, &c., at very reduced wares to
enit the times; German girls, Swedish, Weish, English,
sected and New England girls to suit all families; also good
reale help; city and country; also counc girls very useful, at
the old catabilahed HOME, 138 6th-ave., four goors above
10th-st.

COOK.—By a Chinaman, in a hotel or private family; understands all kinds of cooking.
Address G. O., Box 14 Tribune Office. COACHMAN, Swede.—By a reliable single man, Protestant; experienced in city and country criving; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness

COACHMAN and COOK, &c .- Man and wife, O Protesiants; man as coachman and gardener; wife, cook and lumdress; good references. Call on or address 250 West 21st at. COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a Swed-

WANTED—By a boy 18 years old, of good education and pleasing address, a situation in a mer-cantile house; unexceptionable references. Address A. G., nox 1.760 New York Post Office.

Belp Wanted. DARM and GARDEN RENT FREE .- Small

or industrious and tidy couple to do well, and perhap nearly employment at low wages. Address, stating qua-lons and references; Post Office Box 88, Round Brook WANTED-A first-class WAITERMAN in a private family. Englishman or Swede preferred; must have best of references. Call after 7 p. m. at 28 West 45thes.

Copartnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION of COPARTNERSHIP.—The coentership heretofore existing under the name of BROWN, GOLD & BROWN is this day dissolved by limita-George L Brown & Son, No. 24 Press. Eliner of the parties will sign in liquidation. OFFSHUE L. BUOWN,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Office of GEO, I. BROWN & Sox, No. 24 Fine-st., New-York, May 1, 1879. We have this day formed a copartner-ship under the name of EO, L. BROWN & SON, and will continue business as

dealers in Government and Investment Securities and as Brokers in Rallway, Municipal, Mining and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds on Commission, at No. 24 Pinest. New-York, April 30, 1879. BELDEN B. BROWN

GOPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Office of GOLD, RARBOUR & SWORDS.

9 * Broadway, New York. May 1, 1879

The firm of BROWN, GOLD & BROWN having expired by
limitation, and the firm of Barbour, Swords & Co having been
lissolved by minital consent, the malecation of the same of the lissolved by minital consent, the malecation of the same of the lissolved by minital consents to continue the general Banking and
trokerage business.

WILLIAM D. BARDOUR.

THE copartnership heretolore because of P. E. tween the undersigned, under the firm name of P. E. DESVERNINE & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. By special orrednent, Mr. P. P. P. E. De and the charge of collecting all outstanding accounts, all liabilities having been settled. The besiness will be continued as the same blace, 46 hroat st., by Mr. Edward Sonarie, to when we have sold all stoor, fixtures and good will, at the lier light of using the name 67 P. E. Desvernine as a firm name.

The April 26, 1879. P. B. DESVERNINE, P. Y. PIEDIAA. THE copartnership beretofore existing be-

Enropean Advertisemenis. CHOCOLAT MENIER. PARIS EXHIBITION, GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in Lolb. and Lab. CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded
Twenty-three PRIZE MEDALS
Consumption annually
exceeds 17,3030,900 ms.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Sold Everywhere. New York Wholesale, 49, of and 53 Seathwark-st., Lond GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA. the by the patternus use of Stein affectes of diet that a could-tation may be gradually built up antil strong acough for coast every tendency to receipt to antick wherever there is a wear deating around to receipt to antick wherever there is a wear point. We may escape many a latal shaft by resping ourselves well fortised with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." —(Carl) Secretics Caractic.—Anade stuppy with souring water or milk. Sudd only in packages labeled thes:

JAMES EPPS & CO., 48 Threadneedle-pt., and 170 Picca billy, London. England.

Business Chances.

Owing to outside financial embarrassment of partner in periodical, bis interest must be sold. Address "OPPORTUNITY RARE," Box 50 Tribune Office,

forses, Carriages, harness, &c.

A PAIR of very fine BAY HORSES, flowing

OPEN PONY PHAETON, in perfect order, U upholatered in leather, built by Demarcel. For sale at the New-England Stables, 1,542 Brozdway, near 45th st.

Miscellancons.

TELEPHONE—Works one mile. Price, \$4.
Patented. Circulars free. HolcoMB & Co., Mallet

The Commissioners of Rapid Transit,

54 Exchange Place

New York, April 19, 1879.

THE COMMISSIONERS of RAPID TRANSIT,

SIT hereby give notice that, for the purpose of expediting
the business for which they were appointed, they requise that
all plans and suggestions imended to be communicated to
them for the construction and operation of a Rapid Transit
Raiway, be made to them in writing on or before the 12th
day of May, 1879, at this office.

HENRY O. STEBBINS,
HENRY O. STEBBINS,
LEWIS G. MORRIS and

SAMUEL R. PILLEY,
HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.